

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 13th June 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
				1893.		1893.		
	URDU.							
	<i>Monthly.</i>							
1	Khatti Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Dina Nath ...	For	May ...	9th	June ...	640 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>							
2	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Morad- abad) ...	Majid Husain ...	5th	June ...	8th	" ...	"
3	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	1st	" ...	7th	" ...	300 copies.
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>							
4	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Ditto ...	Saiyad Abid Ali ...	22nd	May ...	10th	" ...	347 "
5	Mufid-i-Kim ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	10th	June ...	12th	" ...	100 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
6	Agra Akhbar ...	Do. ...	Tajammul Husain ...	7th	" ...	12th	" ...	205 "
7	Akhbar-i-Islam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan ...	8th	" ...	8th	" ...	65 "
8	Akhbar-i-Islam ...	Agra ...	Islam Company ...	8th	" ...	"	" ...	"
9	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	625 copies.
10	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Valaha ...	10th	" ...	12th	" ...	500 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly—(concluded).						
				1893.	1893.	
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	3rd June ...	7th June ...	158 copies.
12	Asad ...	Do. ...	Ahmad Ali ...	9th " ...	10th " ...	250 "
13	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	1st & 8th " ...	7th & 12th " ...	500 "
14	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	3rd " ...	8th " ...	250 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	5th " ...	7th " ...	446 "
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	8th " ...	12th " ...	500 "
17	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá ...	7th " ...	10th " ...	300 "
18	Karnamah ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	275 "
19	Kayasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Dipnarayan Varmá ...	12th, 19th & 28th May & 2nd June.	9th & 11th "
20	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	7th June ...	10th " ...	400 copies.
21	Naiyar-i-Asam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	5th " ...	13th " ...	250 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	8th " ...	11th " ...	228 "
23	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	7th " ...	10th " ...	450 "
24	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khan.	23rd & 30th May ...	7th & 11th " ...	70 "
25	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	8th June ...	10th " ...	40 "
26	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	9th " ...	11th " ...	250 "
27	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	25th May ...	7th " ...	450 "
28	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	8th June ...	11th "
29	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishun ...	31st May & 8th June,	" ...	220 copies.
30	Riaz-ul-Akhhár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	8th June ...	12th " ...	350 "
31	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	4th " ...	8th " ...	130 "
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	6th " ...	9th " ...	340 "
33	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	4th " ...	7th "
34	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	8th " ...	12th " ...	150 copies.
Daily.						
35	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	7th to 13th June ...	7th to 13th June ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
36	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtaz-ul-din ...	6th & 9th June ...	8th & 10th June ...	465 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
37	Bharat Sudashá Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Narayan Das ...	For May ...	12th June ...	330 copies.
38	Godharm Prakash ...	Ditto ...	Mohan Lal ...	" " ...	8th " ...	400 "
Weekly.						
39	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	5th June ...	" " ...	116 "
40	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn Varmá ...	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
41	Goswák ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Narayan ...	7th " ...	10th "
42	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	400 copies.
43	Nagri Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasad ...	1st & 8th " ...	7th & 13th " ...	200 "
44	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	8th " ...	10th " ...	500 "
45	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan ...	5th " ...	9th " ...	100 "
Daily.						
46	Hindustan ...	Kalakankar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayal Shukl ...	6th to 10th June ...	7th to 11th June ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Bi-weekly.						
47	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	31st May ...	8th June ...	100 "
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
48	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	31st May & 7th June,	8th & 13th " ...	330 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
Weekly.						
49	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan.	5th " ...	8th " ...	450 "
GORKHA.						
Weekly.						
50	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn Varma	9th June ...	12th " ...	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th June, publishes a vernacular translation of the letter addressed by the Maháránis to the Viceroy on the occasion of his late visit to Rewah and His Excellency's reply to it, and observes that Lord Lansdowne's reply is a very unique one and is fit to be placed in a museum. It must have convinced all Indian Chiefs that they could expect no hearing from Government against Political Agents.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
June 4th, 1893.

The Viceroy's reply to the letter of the Maháránis of Rewah.

2. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 31st May, praises the Nawáb of Junagarh for forbidding the use of liquor except as medicine in his territories, and asks other Native Princes and the Government of India to follow his noble example.

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 31st, 1893.

Prohibition of the use of liquor by the Nawáb of Junagarh.

3. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 6th June, says that another Panjáb prince is expected to marry a European lady shortly. Evidently the Government of India did not rebuke the Mahárája of Patiala; otherwise the contagion would not spread so rapidly. Native ladies should take warning and acquire education with a view to make themselves fit partners in life to young educated chiefs who are contracting a love for European civilization.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
June 6th, 1893.

Intention of another Panjáb prince to marry a European lady.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th June, states that Mustafa Khan, who is suspected of complicity in the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khan, presented himself before the Magistrate of Moradabad on the 4th idem, who sent him to Rámpur under the custody of the District Superintendent of Police.

RAHBAR.
June 8th, 1893.

Surrender of Mustafa Khan to the Magistrate of Moradabad.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th June, states that Mr. Paul, M.P., who is one of the principal contributors to the London *Daily News*, has lately joined the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. The remarkable success which has attended his first endeavours is one

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
June 7th, 1893.

Mr. Paul's resolution regarding the Civil Service examination.

on which all India may be cordially congratulated. His resolution regarding simultaneous Civil Service examinations being held in England and India has been passed by the House of Commons by a majority of eight votes. The natives were quite surprised at the good news. Even the most sanguine among them did not expect such a speedy success in such an important matter, as the Ministry as well as the Conservatives were known to be opposed to the proposal. The passing of Mr. Paul's resolution by the House of Commons is one of those measures which tend to convince us of the justice and liberality of the British nation. One of the principal grievances of natives is their exclusion from the higher ranks of the public service. Those Europeans who think that India was won by the sword and must be held in the same way do not consider their request for a larger share in the administration as at all reasonable. But on the other hand those Europeans who hold the doctrine "India for the Indians," and have the good sense to perceive that India cannot afford to maintain a very expensive foreign agency, are ready to sympathize with the children of the soil in their grievance. Some men are opposed to the Civil Service examination being held in this country on the ground that the measure will tend to the Civil Service being filled by Bengalis. The editor sympathizes with them and would be the last man to submit to Bengali rule, but their fears are groundless. The results of the different university examinations plainly show that other classes of the community are now able to hold their own against Bengalis at competitive examinations; moreover, provision might easily be made in the rules with a view to prevent the admission of an unduly large number of Bengalis to the Civil Service. Some persons protest against the holding of the Civil Service examination in this country on the ground that residence in England gives the candidates much useful information. But if residence in England be considered absolutely necessary, the successful Indian candidates might be required to pay

a visit to England. We are very thankful to Mr. Paul and the other members who supported his resolution.

RAHBAR.
June 8th, 1893.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th June, says that the shameful manner in which the railway rape case has been decided by the Allahabad High Court has terrified native ladies who have occasion to travel by rail. They consider their honour in danger and tremble through fear

The Rájputána Railway rape case.

when they are required to perform a journey. Assaults by European and native guards on women are not unfrequent. The editor himself more than once saw guards standing on the footsteps of female carriages and annoying women under the pretext of examining their tickets while the trains were in motion. It is simply due to the forbearance and the fear of public disgrace on the part of natives that cases of ill-treatment of women by guards are not more frequently heard of. Such unfortunate incidents were sometimes attended with bloodshed, but no steps have yet been taken to remedy the evil. The proceedings of the High Court in the case above referred to are calculated to encourage European offenders. The Court was not content with discharging the prisoner, but endeavoured to show that the complainant did not bear a good character and was a prostitute. The native sense of modesty is quite different from that of the European. In England in divorce cases men of high social position freely accuse their wives of adultery; their wives bring similar charges against them, and witnesses give evidence regarding their shameful proceedings. Formerly native women preferred death to dishonour. Now they are sometimes obliged to appear before Courts and to reluctantly make indecent statements, but no woman will falsely accuse any person of the commission of an outrage on her. The *Rahbar* gives a brief account of the Rájputána railway rape case, and observes that there was overwhelming evidence against the accused. But he was acquitted by the Judge and the jury which was composed of seven Europeans and only two natives. The Judge declared that had Ruri been a respectable woman, she would not have given evidence so unhesitatingly! Is such a man fit to be a Judge? Supposing for argument's sake that Ruri is not very modest; yet her immodesty is no proof of Price's innocence. What motive could she have in bringing a false charge of this kind against the guard? Is she like one of those women who are referred to in the book called *John Bull and His Island* and who bring such false charges against respectable Railway passengers in England for the sake of getting money? Supposing Ruri, who is a married woman, has children, and was accompanied by her mother in her journey, is a woman of loose character. She did not ask for damages, but brought a criminal charge against the guard. What has the Judge to say to this? Again, our modest Judge said that had Ruri been dishonoured she would have offered more resistance. But he ought to know that a Hindu woman who has several children is no match for a powerful Anglo-Saxon. After such a flagrant miscarriage of justice, which has fixed a dark stain on the fair fame of the British Government, no woman who has been ill-treated by a European will have the courage to appeal to a paternal Judge for justice. Hindus should themselves protect their women as before or quietly put up with assaults on the latter. The loss of chastity in Hindu society is tantamount to death. Ruri must now submit to her fate and endure all the sufferings to which she may be exposed from being turned out of her family and caste. It is a matter for regret that she should have been dishonoured in this way under Her Majesty's rule, which is responsible for her ill-treatment.

NÁGRI NIRAD.
June 1st, 1893.

7. The *Nágrí Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 1st June, in commenting upon the same case, observes that the guard's guilt was clearly established by the evidence produced by the prosecution. It is difficult to understand how the Judge and

The same.

the jury disbelieved all the evidence and came to the conclusion that the accused was not guilty.

SUBODH SINDHU.
June 7th, 1893.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 7th June, after giving a brief account of the rape case, observes that it is a matter for great surprise and regret that the accused was acquitted by the High Court. The Judge declared that had

The same.

Ruri been a woman of good character, she would not have given her evidence in such plain terms, and that had the accused had sexual intercourse with her without her consent she would have exercised greater force in protecting herself. These are the two principal grounds on which the Judge considered the guard not guilty. The people are under the impression that the High Court dispenses justice with impartiality; but readers can judge for themselves how far that idea is supported by the decision of the Court in the case above referred to. It is a misfortune that such a short-sighted man should be appointed a Judge of the High Court.

9. The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 8th June, states that the laws

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR
June 8th, 1893.

Alleged failures of justice in mixed cases.

and rules framed by the Government of India are generally quite unexceptionable, and that the Government has appointed officers to enforce them with impartiality. The merest street beggar can file a

suit even against the Government itself in a Civil Court, which has full power to grant him a decree if it finds his claim to be valid. Similarly a Magistrate or a Judge can punish a man of the highest rank or position for a criminal offence. If an officer abuses his power in any way, he is to blame. The educated and intelligent classes of the community are able to distinguish between the acts of the Government and individual officers; but the case with the masses is quite different. They father every act of its officers on the Government itself; and it is really very painful to find the Government abused for the misconduct of individual officials. When a European kills a native or commits some other grave offence, he is tried by the High Court, which is the highest tribunal of justice in the land and whose Judges are appointed by the Queen-Empress herself. But in mixed cases European offenders have been invariably acquitted, which has created a belief in the minds of the people that the Judges and jurors yield to race feeling, and what is worse is that ignorant men consider the Government itself responsible for these failures of justice. The Hindu and Muhammadan laws recognised distinctions of caste and religion. Under the Hindu law the Brahmans were exempt from capital punishment. On the other hand, the present Indian law provides the same punishment for an offender whether he be a European or a native; but the European Judges and jurors cannot possibly divest themselves of race feeling and are naturally inclined to deal leniently with European offenders. Under these circumstances the Government of India should expressly exempt Europeans from punishment for minor offences committed by them against natives, and declare that they are liable to prosecution for the graver offences, but that no man would be justified in censuring the Government if they are acquitted by the Judges and jurors, who are perfectly free in this matter. In that case natives would be convinced of the candour and truthfulness of the Government, would quietly put up with all the wrongs done to them by Europeans, and would not find fault with the Government even if hundreds of European offenders were let off every day.

10. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th June, adverting to the recent transfer of Mr. Islam-ulla Khan, District Superintendent of Police, from Azamgarh to Partábgarh, observes that he joined the police force in 1880 as Assistant Superintendent and was posted for some time to Cawnpore.

POLICE NEWS.
June 8th, 1893.

Mr. Islam-ulla Khan, District Superintendent of Police.

But since his appointment as Officiating Superintendent and subsequent confirmation he has been sent to such districts as are disliked both by Europeans and natives. He was placed in charge of Pilibhít for two or three months and of Sháhjahánpur for an equal period, and Pilibhít, too, is not considered a healthy station in the Rohilkhand Division. He has never been posted to any healthy districts in the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkhand Divisions; and plainly this can be explained on no other ground than that he is a native and that he will consequently carry out the orders of Government without demur. But the growth of such an idea reflects no credit on the justice of Government. Having served for so many years in Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Bánda, and Azamgarh, he should now be given a district of his own choice, so that natives might not be induced to imagine that Government recognised distinction of race and creed even in such trifling matters. When he was Assistant Superintendent several Europeans who were junior to him were allowed to supersede him, although he is a very able officer. His superiors have always

been satisfied with his work ; and his subordinates, whether European or native, have never had occasion to complain of their treatment by him.

COLONEL.
June 8th, 1893.

11. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th June, contains a cartoon, in which India is represented as a child being strangled by a man marked New Tax.

New taxation.

ANIS-I-HIND.
June 10th, 1893.

12. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th June, urges that naib tahsildārships should be recruited from peshkār and tahsildārships from sarishtadārs. At present wasilbāqi-navises on Rs. 20 or kanūngos on Rs. 30 are promoted to naib tahsildārships on Rs. 50 ; but peshkār, who are generally more competent than the other two classes of officials above referred to and whose pay is Rs. 40, have better claims to naib tahsildārships. Similarly tahsildārships should be recruited from sarishtadārs, whose pay varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and not from naib tahsildārs, who are generally inferior to them in ability and experience and receive smaller pay.

Recruitment of tahsildārships and naib tahsildārships.

HINDUSTÁN (KÁLA-KANKAR).
June 7th, 9th, and 10th, 1893.

13. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), in its issues of 7th, 9th, and 10th June, highly approves of the social reforms and other measures which Mr. C. W. Whish, the Collector of Jaunpur, is endeavouring to encourage among the people in his district, such as the curtailment of heavy expenses on occasions of marriages and deaths, the improvement of the existing system of charity, the settlement of disputes by panchayats, the establishment of agricultural banks, and the encouragement of trade, female education, and the native systems of medicine. His laudable exertions in this direction are entitled to the highest praise, and show that he is a true friend to the people and a loyal servant of Her Majesty. It is the duty of every officer to acquire an insight into the customs and manners of the people, to find out and provide for their wants, and to improve their mental, moral, and material condition. If there were more officers like Mr. Whish, British rule would cease to be considered foreign domination by the native population.

Mr. Whish, the Collector of Jaunpur.

NAJM-UL AKHBÁR.
June 8th, 1893.

14. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th June, states that Jaswantnagar is a fairly large town situated at the distance of ten miles from Etáwah. It has a railway station, a tahsili school, a first class police station, and a canal ziladār's and an overseer's offices, and its population exceeds that of Bidhúna and Bharthna, which are tahsils. As there is no Magistrate at Jaswantnagar, the police, the offenders, and witnesses connected with even petty criminal cases have to go to Etáwah. Suppose a man attends to the call of nature on a public thoroughfare and is arrested by a police constable. The offender, the constable, and the witnesses go all the way to Etáwah, and the offender, if convicted, is fined one or two annas. Under these circumstances it would be well if some respectable resident of the town were appointed an Honorary Magistrate.

Need for the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Jaswantnagar, Etáwah.

ANIS-I-HIND.
June 10th, 1893.

15. A Jhānsi correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th June, complains that in their endeavours to find out and capture Sultán Singh, the noted dakait leader, the police are greatly oppressing the inhabitants of Mau Ránipur and making unjust arrests. Some men are accused of having supplied water to dakaits, and some of having provided food for them. Some men are arrested on the ground that the dakaits passed through their village, but that they did not report the matter to the police. In this way innocent persons are arrested and sent to prison on various false pretexts ; while others who are really in league with the dakaits are not interfered with. Moreover, a large number of men have been brought into difficulty under section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An officer told a landlord that his servants assisted dakaits and threatened him with the confiscation of his estate. The local authorities should keep an eye on the police and prevent them from unjustly harassing the people.

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the police in Mau Ránipur, Jhānsi.

16. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 5th June, complains that some patwāris cannot even read and write properly and some are mere raw youths, and urges that men who have received a fair education, know the law, and possess some experience of the world should be appointed

Patwāris.

patwāris.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
June 5th, 1893.

17. The *Akhbār-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 6th June, states that on an appointment recently falling vacant in the Allahabad High Court, the Registrar received many applications. One of the applicants waited on the Registrar in office and asked what orders had been passed on his application. The Registrar, who was perhaps busy at the

The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and a candidate for an appointment.

time, got annoyed and ordered his chaprāsi to push him out by the neck. As the candidate was being turned out by the chaprāsi the Chief Justice arrived and asked what the matter was. The candidate explained matters to the Chief Justice, who then sent for the Registrar and questioned him on the subject. The Registrar said that, worried by the candidate with repeated inquiries, he ordered him to be turned out. The Chief Justice sent for all the applications, warning the Registrar against ill-treating people in this way in future. The Chief Justice ordered a candidate to be selected by drawing lots, and the result was that the candidate who had been ill-treated by the Registrar was successful. The incident is a good index to the benevolence and love of justice of the Chief Justice, and shows how good comes out of evil.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.
June 6th, 1893.

18. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that two cases of dakaiti lately occurred in Dataganj, Budaun district, but is glad to notice that the offenders have been discovered by energetic officials. At Budaun two police constables were caught stealing and are awaiting their trial.

Cases of dakaiti and theft in Budaun.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
June 7th, 1893.

19. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 7th June, publishes the letter which has been addressed by Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan, of Dataoli, Aligarh district, to the representatives of the District Boards in the Lucknow group, offering himself as a candidate for membership for the provincial Legislative Council and asking for the votes of the addressees at the approaching election.

Letter addressed by Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan, of Dataoli, Aligarh district, to the representatives of District Boards.

HINDUSTANI.
June 7th, 1893.

20. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 3rd June, does not understand why the revision of income tax assessments at Bareilly has been entrusted this year to some ordinary shopkeepers, who, accompanied by tahsīl chaprāsis, are to be found paying visits to the shops of other men with a view to ascertain their incomes. It is rumoured that the assessors are trying to promote their own selfish ends. Why have not the assessments been made through Government officials, Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, and other respectable private gentlemen as before? Formerly persons were required to furnish written statements of their incomes on forms supplied by the Collector's office. That was a very good arrangement.

Revision of income tax assessments at Bareilly.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
June 3rd, 1893.

21. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, expresses satisfaction that Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Police Inspector, arrested Ganga Rām and Girinda, two dakait leaders, at Agra on the 3rd idem in the evening.

Arrest of dakaites at Agra.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
June 7th, 1893.

III.—POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

22. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th June, expresses satisfaction at the extension of the telegraph from Moradabad to Amroha, and hopes that the measure will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Amroha. But the editor is afraid that the Sub-Postmaster, who has no

Establishment of a telegraph office at Amroha.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.
June 5th, 1893.

assistant, will not be able to attend to telegraph work in addition to his own duties, though the present incumbent is an able and diligent official. The post-office, which is situated in a dirty lane, ought to be removed to some house near the Town Hall.

ANIS-I-HIND.
June 10th, 1893.

23. A correspondent writing to the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th June, complains that lately he had occasion to travel by rail from Manikpur to Agra, but that he could get no meal at any station between Manikpur and Jhānsi and had consequently to starve during the whole night. Refreshment rooms have been provided for Europeans at every station; but it is to be regretted that no arrangements have been made for the supply of meals to natives, who form 97 per cent. of the passenger traffic and contribute a large portion of the railway revenues, though such arrangements would not cost a single pice to the railway.

Arrangements for the supply of meals
on the Indian Midland line.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
June 8th, 1893.

24. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 8th June, complains that only three or four days after the assault committed on a woman of the Khatri caste at the Allahabad railway station a woman of the Marwari caste was ill-treated by a railway European official. Babu Guru Charan Mittra, ticket collector, has been accused of having received a bribe and a prosecution instituted against him. Again, on the 7th June one Debi Prasad Dikshit wanted a third class ticket for Mauhar. A man wearing a red turban offered to bring him a ticket, telling him that the fare was Re. 1-5-6. Debi Prasad paid the amount and received a ticket. When he showed the ticket to another passenger he found that the fare to Mauhar was only Re. 1-3-0 and reported the matter to the station master.

Alleged misconduct of railway officials
at Allahabad.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NÁGRI NIRAD.
June 1st, 1893.

25. The *Nágrī Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 1st June, complains that traders at Mirzapur keep kerosine oil in their shops for sale in a very objectionable manner. Lighted lamps are usually placed by them on tins of such oil. The Municipal Board should prohibit the evil practice; otherwise a terrible fire is sure to occur sooner or later.

Sale of kerosine oil at Mirzapur.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH.
1893.

26. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for May, expresses regret at the frequent occurrence of religious quarrels between Hindus and Musalmáns owing to the slaughter of kine by the latter on the day of the Id, and observes that the disputes often lead to serious riots and bloodshed, both communities being put to heavy expense in the prosecution of their suits in the Criminal Courts and many men being convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. The editor advises Musalmáns to refrain from the killing of kine in deference to the feelings of their Hindu brethren and in consideration of the benefits they derive from the bovine species, especially as their religion does not enjoin on them the sacrifice of kine. A large number of Hindus, and even some Hindu princes, such as the Mahárāja of Gwalior, celebrate the Muharram and also take part in other Muhammadan festivals simply out of fellow feeling. Government Officers should make a point of settling the dispute amicably and ought not to adopt a policy which may only embitter the relations between the two communities.

Religious quarrels regarding the
slaughter of kine by Musalmáns.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
June 7th, 1893.

27. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th June, in a paragraph headed "The Murder of Another Native," states that a pankha coolie has needlessly succumbed to the blow of a soldier of the West Yorkshire Regiment and brought the poor soldier into unnecessary trouble. The soldier will be put on his trial at the next criminal sessions of the Allahabad High Court.

A European soldier accused of causing
the death of a native at Benares.

28. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 5th June, in its local news columns, states

ALMORA AKHBAR
June 5th, 1893.

Alleged assault committed by Lieutenant West of the 3rd Gurkhas on a native at Almora.

that on 28th May, when Pandit Gusain Datta Bhatta was returning on horseback from his garden to his house in the town, he saw Lieutenant West, of the 3rd Gurkhas, and Miss Forbes coming from the opposite direction on horseback. Meeting them near the house of Pandit Debi Datta Joshi, tahsildār, the pandit made them a bow. Lieutenant West got annoyed for reasons best known to himself and, riding up to the Pandit, gave him several cuts with the whip on his back. The Pandit has prosecuted the gallant officer for assault. The unprovoked assault on him has created a deep sensation at Almora, and the people are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Magistrate. It is unfortunate that European officers who are sent out by Her Majesty to protect the lives and property of her Indian subjects should themselves ill-treat the people. There is no doubt that if Her Majesty heard of the misconduct of European officers, she would be much displeased.

ALLAHABAD :
The 17th June 1893. }

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